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A PLAN TO ENCOURAGE ETHNIC MINORITY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED POPULATION'S USE OF THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST

by
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ABSTRACT

In 1980, the Cleveland National Forest set an objective to develop an action plan for the encouragement of recreation use by ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged populations. Initial efforts by Forest personnel indicated a general lack of knowledge about the recreation needs of these groups, and particularly what the Forest could do to encourage their use. This study first examines the needs of these population groups. It then draws upon this information base to create an action plan for the encouragement of the use of the National Forest by ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged populations.

INTRODUCTION

In fiscal year 1980, the Cleveland National Forest was instructed by the Pacific Southwest Regional Office to prepare a plan which would "encourage the use and increase the enjoyment of the Cleveland National Forest by ethic minority, handicapped, elderly and economically disadvantaged groups."[1] Because of the need for a thorough evaluation of the needs of each of these population groups, a decision was made to develop two plans. The first would evaluate the needs of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged populations, and develop a plan to increase their use of the Forest. A second plan would be developed which would address the needs of the elderly and handicapped and the ability of the Cleveland National Forest to provide opportunities to meet their recreation needs. Contained within this report is information designed to meet the needs of the first of these plans.

Additional direction to evaluate and consider the needs of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged populations are found in several sources. The Chief of the Forest Service's Planning Guidance for Human and Community Development Systems states that we will seek to "Increase minority participation within all aspects of the Forest Service Organization and assure that minorities share equally in benefits and services" and that we will also "Pay particular attention to increasing minority participation in cooperative assistance programs". In addition to this direction, this document also states that "We assist in meeting social and program goals by use of Cooperative Manpower Training Programs, Volunteers in the National Forests, Job Corps, Y.C.C., and other innovative means to help overcome personnel restrictions".[2]

Included within the Pacific Southwest Regional Forester's Equal Employment Opportunity Action Plan is direction which states "The Forest Service will endeavor to ensure that minorities and underpriviledged are informed of Forest Service programs and benefits, and that equal opportunity will be afforded for their participation as outlined in Forest Service regulations".

The Mission Statement for the Pacific Southwest Region states under the Human and Community Development Section that we will "provide impetus in meeting National Forest social responsibilities and goals through promotion of programs to increase visitation by handicapped, ethnic minority, and disadvantaged citizens.

1/ Region Five Multiyear Direction, Fiscal Years 1980-1985, April 1979

2/ Chief's guidance

The Cleveland National Forest is located within the rapidly growing population areas of Riverside, Orange and San Diego Counties. Los Angeles County is located within a one hour driving time of the recreation opportunities of the Trabuco Ranger District. These population areas represent a total population base of approximately 12 million persons. Of this population, 30.7 percent are of hispanic, black, asian or other ethnic minority heritage. Twenty-one percent of this population base has an income of less than $7,000.[1]/

Purpose

Based on Regional direction to develop a plan to encourage the use of the Cleveland National Forest by ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons, this study will attempt to accomplish two objectives. As it is impossible to develop a realistic envolvement plan without first understanding the needs of those being considered, the first objective of this plan will seek to define the recreation needs of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons. This information will be found in the "Literature Review" section of this document. Included within this portion of the study will be information relating to the current recreation situation on the Cleveland National Forest.

The second objective will be the development of an action plan to encourage recreation participation by ethnic minorities and the economically disadvantaged.

1/ Recreation Participation Study, State of California Parks and Recreation Department, July 1980

LITERATURE REVIEW

In seeking to determine the recreation needs of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons, three areas of consideration were defined. The first was information currently available concerning the activities of these populations on the Cleveland National Forest. The second area of consideration was information concerning recreation activities of the Southern California population base. The third area of consideration was information at large, generally applicable to the recreation needs of populations being considered. The following information is displayed in these categories.

The Cleveland National Forest

To gain specific knowledge about recreation use on the Cleveland, both a literature search and personal contact interviews were made. Both provided some specific information about our current knowledge of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged recreation use on the Cleveland National Forest.

In 1975, a RIM print out was provided which defined recreation use of developed sites for the 1974 calendar year use season. This information categorized use into site types which included campgrounds, picnic grounds, hotel/resorts, organization camps, recreation residences, and visitor information sites. Total use on the Cleveland National Forest was 1,086,000 visitor days[1]/ of use. Of this use, 9.3 percent of the use was by non-white populations.

In 1979, a Remote Area Camping Analysis was completed for the Palomar and Descanso Ranger Districts of the Cleveland National Forest. This data, collected from permits required for overnight camping outside of developed areas, provided information concerning the residence of forest users through the evaluation of zip codes noted on the permit. The origins were noted as follows:

No.	Origin	%
759	City of San Diego	38
883	Other San Diego County locations	44
216	Other California locations	11
102	Other USA locations	5
	(Arizona)	1.7
45	Military	2
2006	TOTAL	100

If these figures are representative of recreation use on the Cleveland National Forest they would indicate that over eighty percent of the Descanso and Palomar Ranger District's use comes from San Diego County.

1/ A visitor day is defined as an aggregate of 12 person hours of use.

A 1975 census of San Diego County noted that there are approximately 107,626 households with an income of less than $7,000 (30 percent). Within this same population area, eleven percent of the households are of non-white heritage.[1/]

During Memorial Day weekend, May 25-28, 1980, a survey was conducted by the University of California Riverside researchers in the Laguna Mountain Recreation Area, to determine attitudes towards fire and recreation in the western United States. This information provided additional background on use of the Cleveland National Forest. Of this survey 84 percent of the respondents indicated San Diego County as their place of residence. In regards to education 58 percent indicated schooling beyond the high school level. In relation to income, 9.0 percent of the respondents indicated a household income below $10,000.

Information concerning this study was solicited from recreation personnel throughout the Cleveland National Forest. In general, specific information concerning the needs of the non-white recreation visitor was not available from the Districts. Most personnel noted that non-white ethnic groups tended to utilize picnic facilities and were more often day users rather than overnight campers. Black population visits were low compared to other non-white populations. This corresponds with the earlier noted RIM information which indicated black population use at 2.9 percent of the total developed site use. San Diego County 1975 census information shows black populations as representing 4 percent of the total. In contrast, it was estimated that 10-15 percent of the summer day use in the Laguna Mountain Recreation Area was from Spanish speaking populations.

In relation to outreach into ethnic minority and disadvantaged communities by on-going programs of the Cleveland National Forest, two areas of contact were noted. The first was an effort in the fall of 1979 to generate input into the early stages of the Forest land management planning process. Self service posters soliciting public input were placed in post office and business locations throughout Orange, Riverside and San Diego County. This included predominantly non-white and economically disadvantaged areas. Responses received from persons in these areas were almost non-existant. This may indicate a lack of interest in the affairs of the Cleveland National Forest because of a lack of awareness of natural resource programs or a lack of present use of National Forest areas.

The second area of contact noted was in relation to information services and fire prevention programs to local schools and community groups. In general, no contacts had been made in the Orange and Riverside County areas. Contacts with ethnic minority communities in Oceanside, California had been made by the Palomar Ranger District. The Descanso District had made some community contacts but these were primarily limited to East San Diego County communities and other predominantly white middle income areas. No contacts were noted in San Ysidro, National City, Chula Vista the urban core of the City of San Diego, or other communities represented by either low income or non-white populations.

[1/] San Diego County 1975 Special Census Bulletin No. 5

In developing background for this report, several groups and individuals were contacted. Included in this group were 19 members of the Descanso Young Adult Conservation Corp (YACC). This group were residents of the San Diego County area and could be generally described as representing either ethnic minority or low income populations. Of this group, only three indicated that they had used the Cleveland National Forest for recreation purposes. Before employment with the YACC, most indicated that they had little knowledge of Forest Service programs, or of opportunities offered by the Cleveland National Forest for recreation. Of the three persons who had visited the Forest for recreation purposes, one had done so with a Boy Scout group.

During the YACC interviews, many indicated possible reasons why they or their friends had not visited the Forest. These reasons included an apprehension about going into a "wilderness atmosphere" because of a lack of knowledge as to what to expect. Although none indicated cost would be a factor in going on a Forest outing, several mentioned the lack of camping equipment as a determinant. Since modern backpacking and camping gear is relatively expensive, cost may have therefore been a factor in their decision. The lack of public transportation to National Forest Recreation areas was also noted as a contributing factor to non-use.

Interviews with ethnic minority representatives indicated that several of the Cleveland National Forest recreation policies were a problem in their use of the Forest. This included areas of facility design and the Ticketron reservation system. Facility design problems were generally related to too little parking at individual site locations. Ticketron problems related to the understanding of how the system worked and what sites were available through its use.

Most recreation facilities used by ethnic minorities are designed for single family groups. However some cultural groups, particularly Hispanic populations tend to recreate in multi-family groups. Although multi-family units are available on the Cleveland, our reservation policies, particularly where Ticketron is involved, tend to discourage use of these areas.

Most persons interviewed felt that the Cleveland's approach to law enforcement was acceptable to all ethnic minority populations. Lack of the ability to communicate with Forest Officers because of language barriers was noted as a minor problem.

The Southern California Area

In 1978, the State of California conducted a statewide recreation needs analysis. This analysis was developed in response to an increasing urbanization of California and the associated new recreation needs being generated. The objective of the Recreation Patterns Study portion of this report was to obtain information on the participation of California residents in recreation activities from four standardized seasonal household surveys -- Summer 1978, Fall 1979, Winter 1979-1980 and Spring 1980. During this study the following observations were made:

-56 percent of the 555 million participation days[1]/ spent by California residents took place within a one hour drive from the place of principal residence.

This order remained the same for all socio-economic groups.

-Participation in overnight camping decreases with income.

-Hispanic populations spend a lower percentage of participation days on overnight trips than do the Non-Hispanic white population.

-Swimming and beach activities account for 40% of the 555 million participation days.

-90 percent of all trips are made by private automobile.

-Inner city residents spend a greater percentage of their recreating time near home.

-Individuals with incomes below $7,000 per year tend to recreate less than those in higher income groups.

-The primary recreation activities of Hispanic groups include picnicking, visiting scenic vistas, sports and swimming.

-The primary recreation activities of Black populations include swimming, sports, picnicking, visiting vistas and fishing.

-The primary recreation activities of White populations include swimming, visting vistas, picnicking and camping.

-Participation in camping activity increases with income.

-Hispanic populations participate in camping at a considerably lower rate than do other ethnic groups.

[1]/ A participation day is defined as one individual participating in a single recreation activity for any amount of time in one day. An individual will register more than one participation day when participating in more than one recreation activity during one calendar day.

A study by William Emric for the California Parks and Recreation Department in 1970 noted that there were socio-economic barriers which limit the urban poor from participation in recreation activities offered by regional type-parks. Things which limited the urban poor from participation in recreation activities include:

Socio-economic Factor	Percent of all Barriers
No time	36
Cost	16
Personal responsibilities	16
Transportation	13
Inadequate parks	9
Lack of opportunities	5
Neighborhood problems	5
TOTAL	100%

In addition to factors which prevent participation in existing activities, certain factors exist which are barriers to changing recreation habits and patterns. These factors are noted as follows:

Socio-economic Factor	Percent of all Barriers
Cost	25
Inadequate facilities	19
No time	16
Personal responsibilities	13
Transportation	13
Neighborhood problems	8
Lack of opportunity	6
TOTAL	100%

Emrie noted that among the problems of the urban impacted populations is the lack of adequate leisure opportunity and opportunities for residents with limited incomes to participate in leisure activities on a nominal or no cost basis. He also found that leisure desires and things needed to provide leisure opportunities are different depending on age, income and ethnic background. This information supports the findings of the later State of California document.

The lack of exposure to wildland forms of recreation is a problem particularly common to residents of large urban areas. In these areas, education for leisure is generally limited to a narrow program of physical education provided by public school systems (Emrie 1970).

A review of recreation facilities in 1974 in the California Outdoor Recreation Resource Plan, concluded that no overt racial discrimination existed on the part of any state, regional or local agency identified. However, several factors existed which may have discouraged ethnic minority use. Statements made at hearings throughout California point to the following reasons for minority citizens not making greater use of regional park type facilities.

-A disproportionately small percentage of the employees in park facilities are minority citizens.

-Minority visitors to State parks see very few other minorities.

-Programs interpreting black history in State parks are, to date, almost nonexistent.

The 1974 California Outdoor Recreation Resource Plan (CORRP) noted that the substantial majority of ethnic minority citizens in this state do not have sufficient motivation to travel lengthy distances to state and regional facilities. This lack of motivation is caused by the following factors.

-Minority citizens encounter few peer group members who have had any experience, positive or negative in state or regional parks. Positive peer group experiences could stimulate an interest among other members of the minority community to use these facilities.

-Minority users, to a large extent, lack familiarity with the activities available at state and regional facilities, such as camping, nature walks, etc.

-A significant portion of the minority community is not familiar with the location of state parks and the programs offered there.

It is generally observed that ethnic minority populations utilize local parks and park programs to a considerably greater degree than those of regional or state parks (1974 CORRP). Reasons for this difference include the following factors.

-Ethnic minority citizens appear to be most familiar with activities offered by local facilities.

-Local facilities are close to areas inhabited by large concentrations of minority citizens.

-Ethnic minority citizens see other minority visitors at local facilities.

The information noted previously has been generally developed in relation to State of California regional parks facilities. However, as noted in the 1979 Orange County Recreation Needs and Parks Studies, recreation facilities on the National Forests of Southern California are rapidly evolving into meeting similar recreation needs as those found at state and regional parks. This factor is accentuated because of the urban interface of the Cleveland National Forest with Orange, Riverside and San Diego County communities.

GENERAL LITERATURE FINDINGS

Preference for activities may not be totally linked to ethnic heritage. Information noted by Yancey and Snell (1971) indicates that recreation activities of whites and blacks exhibit few differences when controls are made for class. This finding suggests that factors other than race account for the differences in recreation preferences.

The sense of neighborhood is an an influencing factor in selection of recreation activities. We tend to recreate in surroundings where we feel comfortable with those around us. Among the lower class, this is more likely to occur close to home. Among the middle class, this feeling of assurance occurs over a broader range since personal experiences tend to focus over a wide range of activities and relationships (Yancey and Snell 1971).

Research on the urban lower class indicates that their condition of economic marginality and insecurity reduces a families ability to develop the extended time perspectives and control required to make a trip of a lengthy nature away from home (Creek, Field, Burdge 1976). Washburne (1978) also noted the concept of marginality in relationship to black's use of wildland recreation. The propensity for Black and other ethnic families to have more than one working member per family, or a second job, could also affect their availability for blocks of leisure time, and thus for participation requiring a substantial commitment of time.

Meeker (1971) states that, tc Blacks and other ethnic minorities with an agrarian heritage, wildlands may hold negative connotations rooted in rural servitude and poverty from previous cultural experiences. Because of this, they are more likely to find comfort in their own communities rather than in parks or wildernesses.

Recreation participation generally requires a minimal expenditure of time and income. Because the whole outdoor recreation experience so often requires travel, specialized equipment in many cases, and other goods and services, the commitment in time and funds may be a major limiting factor to a large segment of our economically disadvantaged populations (Clawson 1959). As household income decreases, so does the percentage available for recreation participation (Clawson, Kneisch 1966).

To a certain degree, ethnicity reflects a societies participation in recreation and leisure activities. Hutchinson (1973) states that cultural and religious activities may minimize their expectation and demands for recreation services. Typically, non-white minority groups are use to the inequities of public park and recreation facilities in the urban core and may not expect to be involved in broader forms of recreation experiences.

Washburne and Wall (1980) identified two cultural factors which may govern leisure choice. First, outdoor recreation choices may be made to conform to activities traditionally valued by the group, as fishing may be for Blacks, and to avoid activities that may be interpreted as inconsistent with ethnic norms and traditions. Some wildland recreation activities, for example, may retain "White" identities and hence appear "across the

boundary" to Blacks, discouraging participation. Second, both the activity and the site where it takes place may serve to set off and contrast the ethnic group from other groups. When ethnic groups congregate at recreation locations for characteristically popular activities (such as Black's lake fishing), activities thus provide opportunities permitting the ethnic community to be extended beyond residential boundaries, if any exist.

METHODOLOGY FOR DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTION PLAN

In the previous section, the needs and special problems of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged populations has been discussed. In order to break down previous barriers to participation by these groups, an action plan has been developed for the Cleveland National Forest. Information derived from the previous section has been used to develop recommended action items. Each of these action items will be followed by a discussion of the situation generating the item. Following this discussion will be specific direction to Forest managers as to what measures may be used in implementation of each item.

ACTION PLAN
FOR
ENCOURAGING THE RECREATION USE OF THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST BY ETHNIC MINORITY AND ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

ACTION ITEM 1

PROVIDE LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES TO ALL SEGMENTS OF THE SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA POPULATION BASE DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST AND TO INCREASE THEIR AWARENESS AND UNDERSTANDING OF THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE FOREST ENVIRONMENT.

Discussion: Because of a lack of awareness about opportunities on the Cleveland National Forest, many residents of economically disadvantaged and ethnic minority communities tend to utilize traditional urban recreation settings rather than venture out into the unknown world of the Forest. Many persons in these communities are not aware of the existence of the Cleveland National Forest. In order to increase their awareness, it will be necessary to reach into these communities with an information outreach program. Because of the size of the urban areas associated with the Southern California area, these contacts will require the use of the media as well as through personal information contacts.

Direction: To assure contact with ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged populations, 20 percent of all personal information outreach contacts will be in areas identified as having high levels of these populations. The Forest will develop a list of news media reaching these communities and assure that all news releases are distributed to these publishers and broadcasters.

ACTION ITEM 2

ASSURE THAT ALL RECREATION DEVELOPED SITES ON THE CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST ARE EQUALLY AVAILABLE FOR USE BY ALL PERSONS.

Discussion: In reviewing the developed site facilities on the Cleveland, it was noted that the majority of site facilities are located in sites designated for camping use. At the present time, some of these sites are specifically signed to prohibit day occupancy. Because a large portion of use by ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons is associated with day occupancy, they face greater competition for the few sites designated for picnicking use, or the often insecure experience of hunting for a picnic site outside the bounds of a developed facility.

Direction: All campgrounds will be signed to permit day use and picnicking pending payment of the site users fee.

ACTION ITEM 3

ASSURE THAT ALL GROUPS HAVE AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE USE OF GROUP SITES AVAILABLE ON A PRIVATE RESERVATION BASIS.

Discussion: This study has shown that some ethnic groups tend to recreate in large family groups. Each District of the Cleveland National Forest has several sites which are available on a group reservation basis. The Descanso Ranger District currently utilizes Ticketron for reservation of all of its group-oriented sites. Although this electronic reservation system has certain advantages, it has several problems which affect ethnic minority and disadvantaged groups. Among these are additional expense, and site selection well in advance of a reservation date. The lack of alternative site information at the time of reservation is also a disadvantage to those unfamiliar with the facilities at a given recreation area.

Direction: The Descanso Ranger District should consider either total or partial elimination of the Ticketron site reservation system. Reservations not handled by Ticketron would be handled by the District receptionist.

ACTION ITEM 4

AS FUNDS AND OPPORTUNITIES ALLOW, MODIFY DEVELOPED SITE RECREATION FACILITIES TO ACCOMMODATE THE NEEDS OF ETHNIC MINORITY PERSONS.

Discussion: Several things can be done in developed recreation areas to aid the security and enjoyment of groups unfamiliar to National Forest recreation areas. The study has shown that a major ethnic minority user group of the Forest are those of a Hispanic heritage. This group as well as many other non-English speaking populations would benefit from the use of symbol signing to provide information and direction. Posting of Forest regulations in Spanish would also be desirable in all recreation areas. In planning redevelopment of recreation areas, it would be desirable to offer a minimum number of sites in each location which offer additional parking and extra tables and fire grills in a small group setting. This would provide picnicking and camping opportunities to larger family groups without the added expense of a group reservation area.

Direction: The Forest will incorporate the use of symbol signing in all recreation areas to provide directional information. All sites will have the Forest regulations posted in Spanish and English. As the opportunity exists for rehabilitation and redevelopment, large family sites will be constructed in non-reservation recreation sites to provide opportunities for large family groups.

ACTION ITEM 5

STRUCTURE INFORMATION SERVICES ACTIVITIES IN DEVELOPED SITES TO RESPOND TO ALL USER GROUPS.

Discussion: The Cleveland National Forest provides a wide variety of information service activities to Forest visitors. These are extremely valuable in expanding the awareness of visitors in relation to Forest recreation opportunities and resource programs.

At the present time, the majority of information service programs are oriented towards visitors of overnight facilities rather than day use areas. This pattern reduces our opportunity to contact ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons who primarily utilize day use sites. Providing activities and programs on Sunday afternoons would provide opportunities to provide information to a public which might normally not be contacted.

Direction: In order to better serve the needs of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged groups, 20 percent of all planned information service activities will be designed to meet the needs of the public seeking a day oriented recreation experience.

ACTION ITEM 6

SEEK TO PROVIDE AN INTERNAL UNDERSTANDING OF THE ETHNIC MINORITY COMMUNITY THROUGH THE HIRING OF ETHNIC MINORITIES INTO PUBLIC CONTACT POSITIONS.

Discussion: Much can be accomplished through internal training to increase Forest employees awareness of the needs of ethnic minority populations. Present opportunities include the current civil rights training program and the reading of selected documents such as those referenced by this report.

Additional awareness can come through our personal contacts with fellow employees who are themselves members of an ethnic minority population. At the present, there are very few permanent employees in public contact positions on the Cleveland National Forest. There are none within the recreation and information services organization.

In addition to an internal awareness within the Forest Service, ethnic minorities in public contact roles would provide a positive means of contact with Forest visitors of like heritage. This fact was noted in the 1974 California Outdoor Recreation Resource Plan as a necessary ingredient in providing a positive experience to ethnic minority groups.

Direction: The Forest will actively seek to recruit well qualified personnel of ethnic heritage to fill public contact positions, particularly within the recreation and information service areas.

Assure that all Forest public contact personnel receive the basic Forest Service oriented civil rights training.

ACTION ITEM 7

PROVIDE WRITTEN FOREST INFORMATION TO ALL MAJOR VISITOR POPULATIONS.

Discussion: The Forest has an extensive number of recreation oriented brochures. Of these, several are written in both Spanish and English. As Spanish speaking groups represent a significant portion of the Forest visitor population, it is important that they be provided with timely information about recreation opportunities, and regulations.

Direction: The Forest should evaluate all informational materials to determine their applicability to the needs of Spanish speaking populations. If a direct correlation exists, consideration should be given to printing the document in both Spanish and English.

SUMMARY

In the development of this study, several factors were noted, which immediately effect the recreation characteristics of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons. Of these, some factors were recognized as being beyond the ability of the Cleveland National Forest to change. These factors include the following items:

- Economic conditions will force some persons to select recreation opportunities close to home or to limit the number of their visits to more distant locations.

- Certain ethnic minority groups have recreation preferences which differ from those of other groups.

- There are socio-economic barriers which limit the ability of some persons to change their recreation opportunity preference.

Although the above noted factors are generally beyond our ability to effect change, there are several areas where change may be affected. These include the following areas.

- Through information and education activities, increase the awareness of ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons to the opportunities available on National Forest lands for recreation and other purposes.

- Through education, eliminate apprehensions concerning the "myths" and "dangers" associated with a wildland recreation experience.

- The opportunity to provide a positive recreation experience to those who visit the Cleveland National Forest.

It is hoped, that by focusing on the three areas noted above, that the Cleveland National Forest will be able to increase our ability to provide positive recreation experiences and opportunities to ethnic minority and economically disadvantaged persons in the Southern California area.

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INTERESTED PARTIES CONTACTED

1. Trini Juarez, Civil Rights Coordinator, Los Padres National Forest
2. Joe Astleford, Forest Recreation Officer, San Bernardino National Forest
3. Bruce Kennedy, Recreation Planning Specialist, California Parks and Recreation Department
4. Larry Hill, Recreation Planning Consultant, California Parks and Recreation Department
5. Sal Garcia, Hispanic Program Coordinator, Cleveland National Forest
6. Toni Rogers, Concern Coordinator, Cleveland National Forest
7. Red Wilson, Recreation Supervisor, Trabuco Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest
8. John Wentworth, Recreation Supervisor, Palomar Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest
9. Jean Hawthorne, Interpretive Specialist, Descanso Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest
10. Norman Machado, Recreation Supervisor, Descanso Ranger District, Cleveland National Forest
11. Mathew Stewart, Civil Rights Consultant, San Jose, California
12. Mary Duncan, Chairperson, Department of Recreation, San Diego State University, San Diego California
13. The Urban League, San Diego, California

APPENDIX

WESTFORNET SEARCH REQUEST

SERIAL NO. _____

REQUESTER: Give the name and address of the principal employee who actually will use the search results, not that of a supervisor, subordinate, or your WESTFORNET coordinator.

Date submitted: November 21, 1980

Dean McAlister NAME	880 Front Street OFFICE MAILING ADDRESS (Street, Route, or P.O. Box Number)
U.S.D.A. Forest Service ORGANIZATION (Station headquarters or field unit; State agency, Forest name, or Region)	San Diego, California 92188 CITY, STATE, and ZIP CODE
	1 (714) 293-5052 TELEPHONE Area Code/Number/Extension (Commercial)
Cleveland National Forest Project name or Ranger District name or Supervisor's Office or Region/Station staff unit	895-5052 FTS TELEPHONE Number/Extension (if available)

** PLEASE GIVE COMPLETE INFORMATION ** MORE INFORMATION ABOUT SEARCHES IS ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE

PROBLEM STATEMENT: Write a narrative description of your search topic and of the problem or project to which you intend to apply the results. A copy of a project plan, description, or proposal may be helpful. Describe also related areas or subtopics, if any, which you would prefer be excluded from the search, if possible. Attach more sheets if necessary.

The Forest is preparing a plan to encourage and increase minority participation in forest recreation activities. Our need is for information on the recreational preferences of black, Mexican American, and Asian populations. Information is particularly desirable on their use of National Forest lands.

SUGGESTED TERMS: List words and phrases which describe your topic. For example: technical names: taxonomic, common, trade, brand, geographic; synonyms and equivalents; acronyms, abbreviations, and de-abbreviated forms; variant spellings.

Recreation
Black recreation
Minority recreation participation
Mexican American recreation
Asian recreation
Recreation needs
Lower income
Social needs

SEARCH TYPE: Choose the one which is closest to your needs for thoroughness and response time. These are not strict categories. Searches normally cover publications and reports from the late 1960s to date. Describe any special needs you have in the Special Instructions section on the back of this form.

X 1. QUICK SEARCH: For general information, background, or introduction to a topic. The results usually will be a sampling of citations for publications or published bibliographies in the area. Response time often will be 10 days to 2 weeks. Some topics are not suitable for Quick Searches.

___ 2. STANDARD SEARCH: Citations for publications and reports which deal specifically with your topic (up to a couple of-hundred sometimes) usually with relatively few irrelevant ones. Response may take three or four weeks. Indicate here if you want a Quick Search to get started: _____.

X 3. THOROUGH SEARCH: Includes broader coverage of related or peripheral material. Many of the citations may be irrelevant and some documents may be difficult to locate and deliver. Response time may be as much as six weeks. Check here to request a Quick Search to get started: X.

4. BROADEST SEARCH: Includes additional coverage of indexes of unpublished information. Indicate which you would like searched (one or both): _____ dissertations; _____ research in progress. Check here if you want a Quick Search to get started: _____.

MORE QUESTIONS, INSTRUCTIONS, AND THE MAILING ADDRESS FOR SEARCH REQUESTS ARE ON THE BACK OF THIS PAGE.

REFERENCES: If you already know of some publications or reports on your topic or of authors who have worked on it, list complete citations for at least two or three of the most useful documents, the names (with first names or initials) of some authors, or attach copies of reference lists ('literature cited'). Attach extra sheets if necessary.

Black Under-Participation in Wildland Recreation by Randel F. Wasburne

Work by Dwyer on recreation needs of urban residences

TARGET DATES: Searches are done as time and budget permit. We will try to deliver search results in time to meet your request. Results may arrive in installments. Describe special needs in the Special Instructions section.

If you have a date by which you would like to have the citations lists, list it here: December 15, 1980.

If you know a firm date after which results no longer will be useful, list it here: January 15, 1981.

ESTIMATES: Roughly how many useful documents do you hope to identify from the search results? 20.

Roughly how many documents do you estimate have been published on your topic since about 1970? 50.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS: Describe any other limitations, additions, techniques or resources you would like us to use in designing the search. Attach extra sheets if necessary. For instance:

Languages of publication (besides English): SOME indexes indicate language(s), and we ordinarily limit printouts from them to English-language documents. Citations from indexes which don't indicate language may be for documents in many languages. You can indicate that any language is acceptable or specify non-English languages.

Languages of author's summaries: a FEW indexes also indicate summary languages for non-English documents. You may indicate summary languages, including English, which would be acceptable, if any.

Document types: searches in SOME indexes can be restricted to include or exclude particular kinds of documents, such as: journal articles, books, U.S. Forest Service series, abstracts of conference papers. Ordinarily searches cover all types.

Retrospective time-span: A search normally covers documents which date back to the late 1960s or early 1970s. Sometimes it can be limited to a specific year or range of years or can be extended back to earlier dates.

Abstracts: a FEW indexes offer these along with citations at up to double the cost. We ordinarily do not have them printed unless they happen to be free. If they're available, abstracts in English can be helpful with citations for non-English-language documents. You may indicate a preference for abstracts either with non-English citations or all.

Current-awareness searches: These are a special service which is suitable mostly for people who have continuing research on a particular topic. We will contact you about further details if you request this.

Limit search to recent information, 1970 or newer

ABOUT SEARCHES: The information search service ordinarily finds citations for publications and reports which have bearing on the requester's problem statement. The requester then chooses the ones which look especially useful or interesting and requests them from the General Document Delivery Service.

The library has available, in one form or another, many of the searching resources which are used at large academic research libraries, including indexing and abstracting journals, library catalogues, and special subject bibliographies. They may be in printed form, in microfilm or microfiche format, or in computerized versions. The areas which are covered include forestry, of course, and other natural resources fields plus agriculture, biology, geology, engineering, social sciences, humanities, and more. Many of the indexing services provide international coverage.

The reports for most searches will include one or more printouts from computerized indexes, many of which are versions of publications which may be familiar, such as the USDA Bibliography of Agriculture, Forestry Abstracts, Engineering Index, Biological Abstracts, and scores of others. Each index contains hundreds of thousands or millions of citations for all kinds of publications and reports. Searches are run interactively on computers which can searchany part of each citation record, including not only indexing terms ('keywords') but also titles, abstracts, authors, sources, and various code schemes. The computers will accept hundreds of search terms in almost unlimited combinations. Because the indexes are so large and the computers so fast and thorough, searches must be designed carefully to yield useful results for reasonable costs. Most search printouts will have at least a few irrelevant citations because even technical language is ambiguous and complex and because topics overlap. Even the broadest search will not identify everything about a topic because no indexing system is all-encompassing or perfect. Follow-up searches are possible for people who decide to probe topics in more depth or who want to investigate related areas. The references in documents which are identified from a search also may offer leads to related documents and older ones. Most of the computerized indexes date back to the late 1960s or early 1970s.

The citations on printouts will be sorted by author-title when possible. Printouts of search results are mailed from the computer services to the library, where they are checked and then mailed on to requesters. The costs of searches are paid out of the library budget except for extraordinarily expensive ones, when the requester is contacted beforehand to discuss charges.

SEND REQUESTS TO: WESTFORNET--Searches / U.S. Forest Service Rocky Mountain Station Library / 240 W. Prospect Street Fort Collins, Colorado 80526 / Telephone: 303 221-4390 ext. 393 / FTS 323-1393

LITERATURE SEARCH

FOR: DEAN McALISTER
CLEVELAND NF / SO

WESTFORNET - BERKELEY
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture--Forest Service
P.O. Box 245 Berkeley Ca. 94701
FTS: 449-3688 COMM: (415) 486-3688

EJ165003 SP505870
The Impact of Inflation and Recession on Urban Leisure in New Orleans
Wagner, Frederick W.; Donohue, Thomas R.
Journal of Leisure Research, 8, 4, 300-6 1976
Reprint Available (See p. vii): UMI
Language: ENGLISH
The impact of inflation and recession on the leisure behavior of different economic and cultural groups resulted in a change of free time activities in all groups to some extent with the exception of the highest income level. (JD)
Descriptors: *Life Style/ *Family Income/ *Economic Climate/ *Recreation Finances/ *Sociocultural Patterns/ Low Income Groups/ Economic Factors/ Black Community/ Economic Status
Identifiers: Louisiana (New Orleans)

EJ141998 SP504678
Public Urban Recreation: An Investigation of Spatial Relationships
Mitchell, Lisle S.; Lovingood, Paul E., Jr.
Journal of Leisure Research, 8, 1, 6-20 1976
Language: ENGLISH
An investigation of spatial relationships between park density and selected characteristics discovers that: park density is greatest at the lower end of the socioeconomic scale; central cities are better served with public recreation facilities than outlying areas; suburbs are largely devoid of formal recreational areas. (MM)
Descriptors: *Parks/ *Recreational Facilities/ *Spatial Relationship/ *Socioeconomic Influences/ *Population Distribution/ *Racial Distribution/ Urbanization/ Recreation Legislation/ Urban Areas/ Suburbs

EJ130342 SP504102
The Recreation Voucher System: A Proposal
Sears, David W.
Journal of Leisure Research, 7, 2, 141-5 1975
Language: ENGLISH
A recreational voucher system can be a mechanism for increasing the responsiveness of the provider of recreational goods and services to consumers, particularly low income consumers. (RC)
Descriptors: Educational Vouchers/ *Recreation/ Recreational Activities/ *Recreational Facilities/ *Recreational Programs/ *Recreation Finances
Identifiers: *Recreational Voucher Plans

EJ115077 SP503444
Brown, Roscoe C., Jr.
Parks and Recreation, 10, 4, 44, 62-3 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Black Community/ *Blacks/ Needs/ *Recreation/ Recreational Programs

EJ115076 SP503443
The Chicano Experience
Duran, Jesse Dan
Parks and Recreation, 10, 4, 42-3, 50-1 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Counseling/ *Cultural Context/ *Mexican Americans/ Racial Discrimination/ Recreation

EJ115071 SP503438
The Educator's Role
Patterson, Frederick C.
Parks and Recreation, 10, 4, 22-3, 60-1 1975
Language: ENGLISH
Educators are screening candidates more carefully in order to reduce enrollments and cut costs. The screening process developed to screen in park and recreation majors must be carefully developed so that a significant percentage of black and other minority group students will be admitted to curricula. (JA)
Descriptors: *Admission Criteria/ *Blacks/ Colleges/ Higher Education/ *Minority Groups/ *Parks/ Professional Training/ *Recreation

EJ111628 SP503307
Certification/Registration: A Mistake . . .
Yale, David R.
Parks and Recreation, 10, 2, 24,36-7 1975
Language: ENGLISH
This article discusses some reasons for not implementing the National Recreation and Park Association certification/registration program. (PD)
Descriptors: *Certification/ *Programs/ *Parks/ *Recreation/ *Minority Groups/ Creativity/ Creative Development
Identifiers: *National Recreation and Park Association

EJ 01855 UD503006
Blacks in Appalachia
Allen, Fayetta A.
Black Scholar, 5, 9, 42-51 1974
Language: ENGLISH
More than 1.3 million blacks live in Appalachian region reaching from Mississippi to New York State. Their existence and plight are ignored; they are colonized, exploited, and have few or no outlets for redress. (Author)
Descriptors: *Black Community/ Family Life/ *Poverty/ *Poverty Areas/ Recreation/ Social Discrimination/ *Social Isolation/ Unemployment
Identifiers: *Appalachia/ Coal Mining

EJ090793 CE500475
Citizen Participation in Urban Recreation Decision-Making
Godbey, Geoffrey; Kraus, Richard
Community Development Journal, 8, 3, 155-60 1973
Language: ENGLISH
In generalizations based upon seven studies dealing with citizen participation in urban recreation decision-making, the authors conclude that the type of participation varies according to the social and economic composition of the areas, but is generally superficial. Problems involved in decentralization and their implications are considered. (AG)
Descriptors: *Citizen Participation/ *Urban Areas/ *Decision Making/ *Community Recreation Programs/ Racial Factors/ Economic Factors/ Recreational Programs/ Community Organizations

EJ047105 RC500752
Washington State Mini-Conference on Preparing Teachers in a Changing Society
Journal of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, 42, 9, 8-10 1971
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: Health Education/ *Meetings/ Minority Groups/ *Physical Education/ Recreation/ Relevance (Education)/ *Teacher Education/ *Urban Teaching

EJ043117 RC500652
Armed Forces Recreation
Parks and Recreation, 6, 8, 67-9 1971
Language: ENGLISH
Provides portions of data from 23,000 enlisted men in terms of their recreational activities. (MB)
Descriptors: Academic Achievement/ *Activities/ Age Differences/ *Armed Forces/ Racial Differences/ *Recreation/ *Surveys

EJ024846 RC500293
Recreation Education - A Social Concern
Murphy, James F.
Parks Recreation, 5, 9, 57-8, 83-9 1970
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: *College Curriculum/ Disadvantaged/ Higher Education/ Leisure Time/ *Minority Groups/ *Parks/ Professional Personnel/ *Recreation/ *Recruitment

EJ002994 AA501300
Race and Sports: The Challenge to Public Recreation
Kraus, Richard G.
J Health Phys Educ Recreation, 40, 4, 32-34 1969
Language: ENGLISH
Descriptors: *Athletics/ Desegregation Methods/ Equal Facilities/ Leisure Time/ *Public Facilities/ *Racial Integration/ *Racial Relations/ *Recreational Facilities/ Urban Problems

ED189062 SP016249
The Future of Blacks in the Recreation Profession.
Lewis, Charles H.
14 Apr 1980 8p.; Paper presented at the American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Dance National Convention (Detroit, MI, April 14, 1980)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PAPER (150); POSITION PAPER (120)
Geographic Source: U.S./ Michigan
Journal Announcement: RIENOV80
Qualified recreation professionals are abundant, particularly for administrative positions. However, many trained professionals have White, middle-class backgrounds which sometimes limit their understanding of the needs of low-income and minority neighborhoods. Blacks, women, and minorities can improve this situation if they can overcome economic and educational problems. They should look for employment in the commercial, industrial, private, voluntary, and religious sectors of recreation. Minority recreators must assume a greater responsibility for the quality of leisure services they provide. Good recreational planning will reduce the occurrence of crime as a leisure activity. Minority recreators must be prepared to meet future social and community needs. (CJ)
Descriptors: Affirmative Action/ Blacks/ Employment Opportunities/ Females/ *Futures (of Society)/ Higher Education/ Leisure Time/ *Minority Groups/ *Prediction/ *Program Improvement/ *Recreational Programs

ED175061 RC011559
Rural Sociology in the South, 1977. Proceedings of 1977 Annual Meeting of the Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists, Rural Sociology Section (Atlanta, Georgia, February 8-9, 1977).
Mookherjee, Harsha N., Ed.
Southern Association of Agricultural Scientists. Rural Sociology Section.
Feb 1977 518p.; For related document, see ED 164 163 ; Parts may be marginally legible due to light print
Sponsoring Agency: Tennessee Technological Univ., Cookeville.
EDRS Price - MF02/PC21 Plus Postage.
Language: English
Document Type: CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS (021)
Geographic Source: U.S./ Georgia
Journal Announcement: RIENOV79
"Rural Sociology: A Field of Basic and Applied Research" was the theme of the 1977 annual meeting. Participants at the convention heard 50 reports in 14 sessions, as well as five special panels and two special sessions. Most of the papers, research reports and essays presented in the sessions are included in this document and serve as the meeting proceedings. The 44 papers are organized into twelve sections. Section One on population has three papers; Section Two, dealing with quality of life, contains four papers. The third section has two papers on occupations and in the fourth section are seven papers on aspects of education in the rural South. In Section Five are four papers regarding status attainment research; two papers on mental health are in Section Six. Section Seven contains four papers on policy research. "Rural Development and Social Change" is the title of Section Eight which contains six papers. The ninth section has three papers on evaluation of rural development programs and the tenth section has three on environment and recreation. Three papers in Section Eleven treat rural health care services. The "Pot Pourri" section has three papers bearing the titles of "Attitudes Toward Local Police: A New Look at the Racial Variable"; "Misinformation: A Basic Problem for Community Correction Agencies"; and "Comparative Organizational Properties and Interdependence in Interorganizational Dyads". Appendices list meeting participants and the 1977 program of the Rural Sociology Section. (DS)
Descriptors: American Indians/ *Area Studies/ Career Planning/ Citizen Participation/ Community Attitudes/ Conference Reports/ *Environmental Influences/ Health Services/ Mental Health/ Mexican Americans/ Policy Formation/ Population Trends/ Program Evaluation/ Quality of Life/ Recreation/ *Rural Areas/ *Rural Development/ *Rural Education/ Rural Population/ Social Change/ Unemployment
Identifiers: *Rural Sociology/ *Southern Association of Agriculture Scientists/ Status Attainment/ *United States (South)

ED144939 SP011765
Skiing, October 1977-October 1978. NAGWS Rules.
Gunden, Ruth
American Alliance for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Washington, D.C. National Association for Girls and Women in Sport.
Oct 1977 36p.; Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of the original document
Available from: AAHPER Promotion Unit, 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 ($1.50)
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Journal Announcement: RIEFEB78
This booklet contains the rules governing competitive skiing as defined by the National Association for Girls and Women in Sport, an educational organization designed to serve the needs of participants, teachers, coaches, leaders and administrators in sports programs for girls and women. Topics covered include: meet organization, race officials, general competitive rules, timing, computation of results, protest and appeals, and special rules for slalom, giant slalom and cross-country. (JD)
Descriptors: Athletics/ Guidelines/ *Lifetime Sports/ *Physical Education/ Recreation/ Recreational Activities/ *Skiing/ *Womens Athletics
Identifiers: Rules and Regulations

ED141280# SP011127
Leisure Services: The Organized Recreation and Park System. Fifth Edition.
Sessoms, H. Douglas; And Others
1975 362p.
Available from: Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey 07632 ($11.95)
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: BOOK (010)
Journal Announcement: RIENOV77
Following an introductory historical review, this book describes the functions, services, and resources of park and recreation systems. This survey emphasizes the social aspects of the park and recreation system and how the government meets these needs. Attention is given to minority groups and to the nature of financing services for the disadvantaged and priorities of programming. There is a complete analysis of the issues that confront park and recreational professionals and policy makers. The book describes the various settings in which recreation and park services are administered, the groups that are the major beneficiaries of those services, and the organizational structure developed to provide these opportunities. A selected bibliography is included. The appendix lists national nongovernmental agencies and organizations in the field of recreation, types of local public agencies and private agencies engaged in recreation. (JD)
Descriptors: Administrative Policy/ *Community Organizations / *Community Recreation Programs/ Conservation (Environment)/ Economic Factors/ Federal Legislation/ *Human Services/ *Leisure Time/ Minority Groups/ *Parks/ *Public Agencies/ *Recreation/ Recreation Legislation/ State Legislation/ Tourism

ED138578# SP011005
Delivery of Community Leisure Services: An Holistic Approach.
Murphy, James F.; Howard, Dennis R.
1977 219p.
Available from: 219p.; Lea & Febiger, 600 Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106 ($9.75)
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: BOOK (010)
Journal Announcement: RIESEP77
An overview is provided of societal events and factors contributing to social change and how these relate to leisure behavior patterns. It is primarily addressed to students in leisure studies and park management curricula in community recreation, programming, and administration courses. The book is divided into three parts: Section I includes chapters on leisure as a segment of contemporary society, the nature of the recreation experience, the meaning of community, and human development as the primary goal of recreation and leisure service. In section II, the dynamics of managing a community recreation and leisure service agency are discussed. This section contains chapters on the community as a system, the delivery of community recreation services, and program functions. Section III summarizes the book and considers the ecology of recreation and leisure services and new management considerations. (JD)
Descriptors: *Behavior Patterns/ *Community Recreation Programs/ Ethnic Groups/ Family Attitudes/ Human Development/ *Human Services/ *Leisure Time/ *Life Style/ *Recreation/ Social Change/ Social Values/ Socioeconomic Background

ED119475 FL007410
LaREC: Language through Recreation. A Handbook for Program Developers.
Mullen, Dana; Koester, Allison
Saskatchewan NewStart, Inc., Prince Albert.
Mar 1975 258p.
Sponsoring Agency: Department of the Secretary of State, Ottawa (Ontario).
Available from: Information Canada, Box 1565, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan ($3.95)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC11 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: CLASSROOM MATERIAL (050)
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL76
This handbook was prepared for use by the various ethnic associations in Canada whose members want to find effective means of helping their children learn or maintain their ancestral language. The program described involves the use of recreational activities for language instruction, based on the theory that the nature of and motivation for recreational activities make them an effective vehicle for language learning. It is believed that a recreational situation enhances the learning process because no artificial motivation is required; activities are enjoyable, interesting and purposeful to the individual; and the highly emotionalized nature of recreational situations gives them a potential for learning. The principal focus is on oral comprehension and fluency in the ancestral language in question. The four basic steps in the development of a local LaRec program are discussed in detail. They are: (1) the preparation of a proposal, including identification of objectives, expenses, sources of income, and local variables; (2) preparation of a general scheme, including identification of objectives for one season, organization of appropriate activities, fund raising, and obtaining supplies and personnel; (3) carrying out the LaRec program for a season; and (4) evaluation of the program. The appendices provide references, instructions for building tables for a preschool play group, and number and counting activities for language practice. (CLK)
Descriptors: Community Recreation Programs/ *Ethnic Groups/ Guides/ Language Fluency/ *Language Instruction/ Language Maintenance/ Language Planning/ Language Programs/ *Models/ *Program Development/ *Recreation/ Speech Communication/ Teaching Methods
Identifiers: *Canada

ED096079 RC008121
Through Our Eyes; Vol. 5: Rural-Urban Problems in North Carolina. Miscellaneous Extension Publication No. 113.
Christenson, James A.
North Carolina State Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh.
May 1974 22p.
Report No.: Misc Ext P 113
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Document Type: RESEARCH REPORT (143)
Journal Announcement: RIEJAN75
Planning is essential if future events are to be controlled and desired change brought about. Decision making, like planning, must be based on facts. A direct relationship exists between good decision making and the use of factual information. One of the most crucial areas where information is lacking concerns the opinions of local citizens. This bulletin determines priorities based on North Carolinians' perceptions of problems in their communities. Different community types are defined by size, density, and characteristics of the people. Information was gathered through a Statewide survey conducted during April and May 1973. Questionnaires were mailed to 4,470 household heads; 3,115 were returned for a 70 percent response rate. The 39 items identified were grouped through factor analysis into 13 common areas of concern. Results showed that North Carolinians see the cost of living; the use of illegal drugs; and the availability of recreational and entertainment facilities, medical facilities, and transportation as major problems in their communities. The use of illegal drugs, pollution, race relations, and transportation were considered more serious in urban areas; medical facilities, recreation, employment opportunities, and industrial development were more serious in rural areas. (NQ)
Descriptors: *Community Attitudes/ Community Characteristics / *Community Problems/ Drug Abuse/ Employment Problems/ Family Income/ Health/ Information Needs/ Pollution/ Racial Relations / Recreation/ *Rural Urban Differences/ *Socioeconomic Influences/ *Statewide Planning/ Transportation
Identifiers: *North Carolina

ED080524 SP006822
Guide for Homemade Innovative Play Equipment for Activities in Physical Education and Recreation for Impaired, Disabled, and Handicapped Participants.
Pearson, L. Roger
American Association for Health, Physical Education, and Recreation, Washington, D.C.
Jun 1973 94p.
Sponsoring Agency: Bureau of Education for the Handicapped (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
Grant No.: OEG-0-72-5454-233563
Available from: AAHPER, 1201 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036 (No price quoted)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEDEC73
This document describes homemade and inexpensive equipment, supplies, and adapted devices for use in physical education, recreation, camping, and playground programs for handicapped individuals. As well as being slanted toward low-budget programs, this publication also aims at large groups of participants of varying interests, ages, and abilities. It presents line drawings of equipment that show proper dimensions for construction; it provides examples of activities that might be used with the equipment; it gives hints on modifying performances; and it lists safety considerations and materials needed for construction. An annotated bibliography precedes the appendixes, which include a list of contributors, an evaluation guide, suggestions for additional equipment, and a classification index for finding devices and equipment in the guide according to purpose. (JB)
Descriptors: *Athletic Equipment/ *Low Income/ *Physical Disabilities/ *Physical Education Facilities/ Recreation/ *Recreational Facilities

ED079445 UD013672
If You're Young and Black... A Report of a Summer Program with Black Male Youth in Tucson, Arizona, with Recommendations for Program Development.
Brown, Charles C.; Bradish, Damaris
Arizona Univ., Tucson. Cooperative Extension Service.
4 Sep 1970 15p.
Report No.: P-22
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIENOV73
A Pilot Project Proposal, presented to the University of Arizona Cooperative Extension Service, was carried on from June 15, 1970 to September 5, 1970. The proposal contained a design for an action research program to be conducted among black teen-age males of the South Park Area in Tucson, Arizona. The purpose of the project was to gather data from the area which would enable the Extension Service to design programs which would: (1) create a positive image of University of Arizona 4-H Clubs among minority groups; (2) identify and develop indigenous leadership to serve minority neighborhoods; and, (3) assimilate cultural variance into the larger 4-H membership. Two general goals were established for the research project itself: (1) to discover the reasons for past successes or failures of youth programs designed for black teen-age males in greatly depressed urban areas, specifically the South Park Area of Tucson, and (2) after identification of the reasons for past successes or failures, to evaluate the possibility of a viable program which would appeal to and atract the target population. As a result of the findings of the Pilot Project, several recommendations are made for introducing a program for the poor. (Author)
Descriptors: Athletics/ *Black Community/ Blacks/ *Community Programs/ Community Recreation Programs/ Community Services/ Disadvantaged/ Economically Disadvantaged/ *Lower Class/ Low Income Groups/ *Males/ Recreational Programs/ Social Influences/ Socioeconomic Status/ *Youth Programs

ED051944 RC005361
Montana Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan: Action Program.
Montana State Fish and Game Commission, Helena.
.6199. 31p.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEOCT71
The current revision of Montana's Statewide Outdoor Recreation Plan allows for utilizing the state's outdoor recreational resources to the best advantage of present and future generations. In developing the action program, consideration has been given to preservation, protection, and enhancement of the natural environment. The plan has also been developed to consider the recreational needs of all people, including the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, and low-income groups. Special attention is directed to fulfillment of recreational needs within, and adjacent to, urban centers. The action program has been developed in terms of both the active recreational needs and the recreational environment of residents and visitors. As envisaged in the plan, high-quality outdoor recreational opportunities will be available throughout the year. (JH)
Descriptors: Disabilities/ *Land Use/ *Natural Resources/ *Physical Environment/ *Recreation/ Site Development/ *Statewide Planning/ Tables (Data)/ Water Resources
Identifiers: *Montana

ED050212 UD011503
The Roving Recreation Leader Training Guide: An Inservice Training Source for Inner-City Youth Services Personnel.
Bureau of Adult, Vocational , and Technical Education (DHEW/OE), Washington, D.C.
1971 39p.
Sponsoring Agency: Division of Manpower Development and Training. , BAVT.
Report No.: OE-87055
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (HE 5.287: 87055, $.50)
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEAUG71
Contents of this guide include: Introduction: purpose of the training guide, needs of inner-city youth, the roving leader concept, objectives of the guide, definition of terms, methodology of guide development; Training Units for Roving Leaders: unit I--orientation, unit II--concept, role, and function of roving leader, unit III--the community and community development, unit IV--identifying and understanding inner-city youth, unit V--group process, unit VI--referral process and referral sources, unit VII--programs and planning, unit VIII--field work, and unit IX--organizational staff training and development; and, Appendixes--agencies and institutions participating in the study, language of modern youth, addresses of film distributors, sample job description, and roving leader slide presentation. (JM)
Descriptors: Blacks/ Community Development/ Dropouts/ Guides / *Inner City/ *Leaders Guides/ Lower Class/ Males/ Personnel/ *Recreational Programs/ Slums/ Urban Environment/ Urban Problems/ Youth Employment/ *Youth Leaders/ *Youth Programs

ED049352# UD011466
The Negro in the United States; A Selected Bibliography.
Porter, Dorothy A., Comp.
1970 323p.
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 ($3.25)
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEJUL71
This selected bibliography (with brief annotations) on the Negro in the United States is based mainly on sources in the Library of Congress. Among the topics covered are the urban Negro, relations between the races, discriminatory practices in all areas, and efforts to obtain political and economic freedom, as well as the education and cultural history of the Negro, his religious life, the social conditions under which he lives, and his historical past. Included are works depicting the lives of outstanding Negroes--abolitionists, fugitive slaves, educators, civil rights leaders, scientists, journalists, religious leaders, artists, athletes, and literary figures. The selection of many of the titles, especially in the fields of literature and history, was based on the frequency of requests for particular works in large library collections on the Negro, and on their inclusion in the numerous bibliographies and reading lists now being compiled for use in colleges. While some books written especially for children and young people are included, and some of the other publications cited are well adapted to their use, no systematic effort was made to represent material of this type. (Compiler/JW)
Descriptors: *Bibliographies/ *Black Culture/ Black Education/ *Black History/ Black Leadership/ *Black Literature / *Blacks/ Economic Development/ Racial Discrimination/ Racial Relations/ Recreation/ Religion/ Social Life

ED046730# SE010492
The Race for Inner Space, A Special Report to the Nation.
Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.
1964 80p.
Available from: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (Cat. No. I 1.2:SP 1, $0.55)
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY71
Reviewed are the conservation and recreation programs of the Department of the Interior, with particular attention directed to the programs initiated in 1963. An entire chapter is devoted to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Discussed also are the problems of overcrowded national and state parks, land reclamation, and the development of water recreation areas. Many black and white photographs are included. (PR)
Descriptors: *Conservation Education/ Environment/ *Federal Programs/ Land Use/ *Natural Resources/ Parks/ *Recreation/ *Recreational Facilities/ Water Resources/ Wildlife Management

ED046581 RC004991
Outdoor Recreation: Participation, Characteristics of Users, Distances Traveled, and Expenditures.
Owens, Gerald P.
Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, Wooster.
Apr 1970 31p.
Sponsoring Agency: Economic Research Service (DOA), Washington, D.C.
Report No.: Res-Bull-1033
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY71
Participation in outdoor recreation was the focus of this 1963 study involving 776 families representing a cross section of the urban and rural population of southern Ohio and nearby areas of West Virginia and Kentucky. The study was conducted to determine relationships between participation and characteristics in order to advise private individuals and public officials on present and future needs for recreational development. Data indicated that participation in outdoor recreation varied widely according to socioeconomic characteristics primarily related to education, occupation, and income of participants. The most popular activities were picnicking, sightseeing, swimming, and fishing. Lack of time was the most important factor limiting participation, followed by lack of money. (AN)
Descriptors: *Facility Utilization Research/ Family Life/ Leisure Time/ *Parks/ *Participant Characteristics/ Racial Characteristics/ *Recreational Activities/ *Rural Urban Differences/ Socioeconomic Influences/ Tourism

ED035477 RC003935
Variables Influencing Behavior in Indigenous Non-Western Cultures. Final Progress Report.
Jones, [illegible] A.
Arizona State Univ., Tempe. Dept. of Anthropology.
30 Jun 1968 219p.
Sponsoring Agency: Office of the Surgeon General (Army), Washington, D.C.
EDRS Price - MF01 Plus Postage. PC Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEMAY70
A 5-year study was conducted to determine cultural behavior factors affecting community development. The site was a 40-acre tract within the community of Guadalupe, Arizona, and the principal subjects were 79 Yaqui Indian families. Thirty-three other Indian families (non-Yaqui) and 13 Mexican-American families also resided in the tract, producing observable cultural interactions. Experimentation was initiated through the Yaqui religious hierarchy, this being their only functional leadership structure. Principles of operant psychology and applied and cultural anthropology were utilized. Areas of development selected by the residents were recreation, adult education, and house construction. The Yaqui showed increased interest in community development, and 2 of the men exhibited significant leadership ability. Major factors affecting the work were a lack of leadership structure outside of their religion, cultural differences between participants, a reluctance to accept outside assistance, and a lack of motivation. Not available in hard copy due to marginal legibility of original document. (BD)
Descriptors: Adult Education/ Adult Programs/ *American Indians/ Anthropology/ *Behavior/ Community Development/ Community Recreation Programs/ Construction Programs/ *Cultural Influences/ Cultural Pluralism/ *Experimental Psychology/ Mexican Americans/ *Motivation Techniques/ Operant Conditioning/ Religious Factors
Identifiers: *Yaqui (Tribe)

ED033795 RC003804
America's Outdoor Recreation Areas--Playgrounds for the Affluent.
Hunt, John D.
28 Aug 1969 37p.; Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the Rural Sociological Society (San Francisco, California, August 28-31, 1969).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEMAR70
The purpose of this paper is to assess the societal benefits of outdoor recreation and to determine the relationship of social stratification to utilization of outdoor recreation facilities. Conclusions are that many of America's outdoor recreation sites are located at considerable distances from population concentrations and require substantial expense to visit. In the case of lower class families, these sites are located at proportionally greater distances than for the population in general. Consequently, lower class families must spend both proportionally and absolutely greater amounts of their income in order to utilize outdoor recreation opportunities. Furthermore, an examination of the Land and Water Conservation Fund distrubution formula reveals possible inequities in the support of outdoor recreation by middle and lower class Americans. (Author/TL)
Descriptors: Disadvantaged/ *Federal Legislation/ Low Income / Money Management/ *Natural Resources/ Outdoor Education/ Parks/ *Recreational Facilities/ *Recreation Legislation/ Social Status/ *Socioeconomic Influences/ *Tourism
Identifiers: *Land and Water Conservation Fund

ED025816 CG003535
Public Recreation and the Negro. A Study of Participation and Administrative Practices.
Kraus, Richard
Center for Urban Education, New York, N.Y.
Mar 1968 105p.
Available from: Center for Urban Education, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016 ($0.25).
EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: RIEJUN69
This study is concerned with the participation by Negroes in public recreation programs in 24 suburban communities in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, and the five boroughs of New York City. It is a broadly descriptive study of the activities in which Negroes of all ages participate, as well as of administrative practices and problems surrounding their participation, as seen by the white recreation administrators. Negroes tend to dominate track and field, swimming, basketball, and boxing; whites dominate tennis, golf and archery. Social class distinctions blur the racial distinctions throughout the study. Negroes are strong in some music, drama, and dance, but are only lightly represented in programs for the handicapped. They use inexpensive and unstructured facilities over and above the more costly. Young Negroes far outnumber adolescents and adults. Teams and groups are nearly all segregated unless intentionally integrated. White withdrawal often accompanies Negro participation. (BP)
Descriptors: *Blacks/ Black Youth/ *Community Recreation Programs/ *Racial Discrimination/ *Racial Integration/ Racial Relations/ Recreational Facilities/ *Recreational Programs
Identifiers: New York (New York)

ED019778 EC001209
RECREATION FOR THE MENTALLY RETARDED--A COMMUNITY BASED PROGRAM.
BIRENBAUM, ARNOLD ; SCHWARTZ, ARTHUR L.
Association for the Help of Retarded Children, New York, N.Y.
NOV1966 103P.
Report No.: NIMH-MH-00990
EDRS Price - MF01/PC05 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: CUMREPT
THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THIS 3-YEAR RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PROJECT WAS TO TEST THE FEASIBILITY OF EXTENDING THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF COMMUNITY WORK AGENCIES IN NEW YORK TO INCLUDE THE MENTALLY RETARDED. THE 13 PARTICIPATING GROUP WORK AGENCIES RECEIVED FINANCIAL SUPPORT WAS WELL AS CONSULTATIVE, INTAKE, AND PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SERVICES FROM THE PROJECT STAFF. IN ALL, 27 GROUPS OF RETARDATES (IQ'S 35 TO 75) WERE CREATED, NUMBERING FROM 10 TO 15 MEMBERS. ACTIVITIES WERE PREDOMINANTLY TASK ORIENTED FOR THE YOUNGEST GROUP (AGES 8 TO 12), UNFOCUSED AND EXPRESSIVE FOR THE ADOLESCENT GROUP (AGES 13 TO 17), AND CONCERNED WITH GROUP GOALS AND NEEDS FOR THE YOUNG ADULTS (AGES 18 TO 30 AND OVER). SELF CARE SKILLS WERE STRESSED WITH THE PEER GROUPS SERVING AS MECHANISMS TO INCREASE SOCIAL SKILLS. THE TURNOVER RATE, ABOUT 58 PERCENT OF THE PARTICIPANTS, WAS HIGHEST IN THE CHILDREN'S AND ADOLESCENTS' GROUP IN LOW INCOME AREAS. PARENT QUESTIONNAIRES, COMING PRIMARILY FROM THE FAMILIES OF CHILDREN REMAINING IN THE PROGRAM, INDICATED SATISFACTION WITH THE PROGRAM'S CONTENT AND CONTEXT AS WELL AS WITH THE CHANGES NOTICED IN THE RETARDED CHILD OR ADULT. HOWEVER, CONVENIENCE AND LOCATION OF THE AGENCY WAS A MAJOR COMPLAINT (MADE BY 38 PERCENT OF 56 RESPONDENTS), AND A NEED WAS DEMONSTRATED FOR A CONTINUATION OF PROGRAMS TO REDUCE SOCIAL ISOLATION (LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE PARTICIPANTS ESTABLISHED FRIENDSHIPS WHICH CARRIED OVER OUTSIDE THE MEETINGS). AGENCY DIRECTORS, WHOSE ATTITUDES WERE CONDUCIVE TO THE PERMANENT ESTABLISHMENT OF SUITABLE RECREATIONAL PROGRAMS, REVEALED IN PERSONAL INTERVIEWS A FAVORABLE VIEW OF SERVING THE HANDICAPPED. THE MAINTENANCE OF FAVORABLE ATTITUDES BY AGENCY DIRECTORS AND STAFFS AND OF INTERAGENCY COOPERATION WAS FOUND ESSENTIAL TO THE CONTINUATION OF THE RECREATIONAL PROGRAM AS WAS THE PRESENCE OF THE FOLLOWING ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS--OUTSIDE RATHER THAN LOCAL FUNDING, LACK OF SOCIAL DISORGANIZATION IN THE COMMUNITY, AND LESS NEED FOR COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAMS. RESULTS INDICATED THAT EXPANSION WILL OCCUR IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS AND THAT THE PROGRAM WAS BOTH NEEDED AND FEASIBLE. FUTURE PLANS ARE OUTLINED. A SEMINAR PROGRAM, A WEEKLY GROUP PROGRESS RECORD FORM, AND A NARRATIVE MEETING RECORD ARE PROVIDED. (JD)
Descriptors: Adolescents/ Agency Cooperation/ Agency Role/ Children/ Community Organizations/ *Community Programs/ Cooperative Planning/ Demonstration Programs/ *Exceptional Child Research/ *Mental Retardation/ Mild Mental Retardation/ Parent Attitudes/ Participant Satisfaction/ Program Development/ Program Evaluation/ Public Agencies/ Questionnaires/ *Recreation/ Recreational Activities/ Recreational Programs/ Self Care Skills/ Social Agencies/ Trainable Mentally Handicapped/ Young Adults
Identifiers: New York (New York)

ED019366# UD005640
CANAMELAR, THE SUBCULTURE OF A RURAL SUGAR PLANTATION PROLETARIAT.
MINTZ, SIDNEY W.
1956 1p.
Document Not Available from EDRS.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: CUMREPT
IN THIS ESSAY, A CHAPTER IN AN EXTENSIVE FIELD STUDY OF THE CULTURAL-HISTORICAL PATTERNS OF VARIOUS GROUPS IN PUERTO RICO, THE SUBCULTURE OF A SUGAR PLANTATION PROLETARIAT IS DESCRIBED. TOPICS OF DISCUSSION INCLUDE THE REGIONAL AND COMMUNITY SETTING, HISTORICAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT PATTERNS, AND POLITICS. ALSO DESCRIBED ARE SOCIAL CLASS STRATIFICATION AND MOBILITY IN THE COMMUNITY, RITUAL KINSHIP AND THE FAMILY, THE SOCIALIZATION PROCESS, EDUCATION, RECREATION, RELIGION, RACIAL ATTITUDES, THE ROLE OF THE TOWN IN RURAL LIFE, AND FOLKWAYS. THIS DOCUMENT IS CHAPTER 9 OF JULIAN H. STEWARD, ED., "THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO, A STUDY IN SOCIAL ANTHROPOLOGY," PUBLISHED BY UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS PRESS, URBANA, ILLINOIS, FOR $10.00. (LB)
Descriptors: *Agriculture/ *Community Study/ Cultural Context/ Cultural Traits/ Ecological Factors/ Economic Development/ Education/ Employment/ Family Life/ Field Studies / Geography/ Government (Administrative Body)/ History/ Land Use/ Municipalities/ *Puerto Rican Culture/ Puerto Ricans/ Racial Attitudes/ Recreation/ Religion/ *Rural Areas/ Social Environment/ Social Structure/ *Subcultures

ED017376 RC002318
INCOME OPPORTUNITIES FOR RURAL FAMILIES FROM OUTDOOR RECREATION ENTERPRISES.
BIRD, RONALD ; INMAN, BUIS T.
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
MAR1965 36P.
Report No.: AER-68
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: CUMREPT
MANY LOW INCOME AREAS OF THE U.S. POSSESS NATURAL ATTRACTIONS WHICH CAN BE USED AS A BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING EITHER PART OR FULL-TIME RECREATIONAL ENTERPRISES. THE SUCCESS OF PEOPLE UNDERTAKING THESE TYPES OF BUSINESS VENTURES DEPENDS ON THEIR MANAGERIAL ABILITY IN ASSESSING DEMAND, ACQUIRING THE NECESSARY CAPITAL, BUILDING APPROPRIATE FACILITIES, SATISFYING CUSTOMERS, AND MAINTAINING RELATIVELY LOW COSTS. THIS REPORT SUMMARIZES DATA OBTAINED FROM STUDIES ON RECREATIONAL ENTERPRISES IN 6 AREAS OF THE U.S. WHICH WERE MADE TO DETERMINE THEIR FINANCIAL SUCCESS. CASH INCOME EXCEEDED EXPENSES FOR 86 PERCENT OF THE 254 RECREATIONAL ENTERPRISES ANALYZED, BUT MOST OF THE BUSINESSES RETURNED LESS THAN $10 PER DAY TO OPERATOR AND FAMILY LABOR. SUCCESSFUL OPERATORS ATTRIBUTED THEIR SUCCESS TO--(1) LOCATION ON OR NEAR A PAVED ROAD OR NEAR A PUBLIC RECREATIONAL AREA, (2) ADVERTISING, (3) WELL-TRAINED EMPLOYEES, (4) A VARIETY OF FACILITIES TO INTEREST THE ENTIRE FAMILY, (5) WELL-DEVELOPED COMMUNITY ENTERPRISES THAT ENCOURAGE A LONGER SEASON, (6) AN ATTRACTIVE FACILITY, AND (7) GOOD SERVICE AND CATERING TO INDIVIDUAL WISHES OF CUSTOMERS. THOSE RECREATIONAL BUSINESSES CAPABLE OF YEILDING ENOUGH INCOME TO SUPPORT A FAMILY REQUIRED FULL-TIME EFFORTS OF AT LEAST ONE WORKER AND AN INVESTMENT OF OVER $50,000. THEY INCLUDED YOUTH CAMPS, MINNOW FARMS, SHOOTING PRESERVES, DUDE RANCHES, AND RECREATIONAL COMPLEXES. (ES)
Descriptors: Business/ Capital/ Low Income/ *Opportunities/ Outdoor Education/ Poverty/ Public Facilities/ Recreation/ *Recreational Facilities/ Recreation Finances/ *Rural Areas/ Rural Development/ Rural Family/ Summer Programs

ED017372 RC002313
RURAL RECREATION ENTERPRISES FOR PROFIT, AN AID TO RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT.
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.
OCT1963 48P.
Report No.: AIB-277
EDRS Price - MF01/PC02 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: CUMREPT
MANY RURAL AREAS OF THE U.S. POSSESS ENOUGH SPACE AND NATURAL ATTRACTIONS TO SERVE AS A BASIS FOR ESTABLISHING EITHER PART OR FULL-TIME RECREATIONAL ENTERPRISES. MOST OUTDOOR LEISURE ACTIVITIES CENTER AROUND WATER, HUNTING AND FISHING, ADMIRING SCENERY, AND ENJOYING THE NATURAL RURAL LANDSCAPE. THUS THE DEVELOPMENT OF RURAL RECREATION RESOURCES IS LARGELY A MATTER OF THE USE AND MANAGEMENT OF LAND, WATER, PLANTS, AND WILDLIFE. THIS BULLETIN DESCRIBES SOME OF THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR INCOME-PRODUCING RECREATION ENTERPRISES ON PRIVATE LAND IN THE UNITED STATES. ASSISTANCE IS AVAILABLE FROM THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES TO DEVELOP THE NATION'S RURAL RECREATION RESOURCES. IN ANY LOCALITY, THE SEPARATE PUBLIC SERVICES AND INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISES CAN BE COMBINED INTO A SUBSTANTIAL ECONOMIC FORCE THROUGH THE USDA'S RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM. THIS DOCUMENT IS ALSO AVAILABLE FOR $0.20 FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS, U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20402. (ES)
Descriptors: Business/ Capital/ *Income/ Investment/ Low Income/ *Opportunities/ Outdoor Education/ Poverty/ Public Facilities/ Recreation/ *Recreational Facilities/ Recreation Finances/ *Rural Areas/ Rural Development/ Rural Family/ Summer Programs

ED015070 RC002062
RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES AVAILABLE TO RURAL YOUTH.
BROWN, MINNIE M.
23OCT1967 9P.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC01 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: CUMREPT
WHILE ORGANIZED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES ARE AVAILABLE FOR RURAL YOUTH IN NORTH CAROLINA, THE AMOUNT OF PARTICIPATION BY THIS GROUP IS QUITE LIMITED. SOME OF THESE OPPORTUNITIES ARE PROVIDED THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF 4-H, SINCE A PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THIS ORGANIZATION IS THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL PARTICIPATION. TO AUGMENT THE EFFORTS OF ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDING RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES, THE NORTH CAROLINA RECREATION COMMISSION PROVIDES THE FOLLOWING FREE SERVICES--(1) STUDYING AND APPRAISING RECREATION INTERESTS, (2) COOPERATING IN THE PROMOTION AND ORGANIZATION OF LOCAL RECREATION SYSTEMS, (3) PLANNING AND FINANCIAL ADVICE, AND (4) TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR RECREATIONAL PERSONNEL AND FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF APPROVED RECREATION STANDARDS. TO UTILIZE FULLY THE ESTABLISHED RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL OPPORTUNITIES, TWO MAJOR NEEDS WILL HAVE TO BE SATISFIED--(1) A GREATER AWARENESS OF THE EXISTING RESOURCES ON THE PART OF ALL CONCERNED, AND (2) THE MOTIVIATION OF YOUTH, PARENTS, AND LEADERS AS TO THE VALUE OF PARTICIPATION IN RECREATIONAL AND CULTURAL ACTIVITIES. THIS SPEECH WAS PRESENTED AT THE NATIONAL OUTLOOK CONFERENCE ON RURAL YOUTH, OCTOBER 23-26, 1967, WASHINGTON, D. C., SPONSORED JOINTLY BY THE U. S. DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, INTERIOR, AND LABOR, OEO, AND THE PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL ON YOUTH OPPORTUNITY. (ES)
Descriptors: *Cultural Opportunities/ Disadvantaged Youth/ Low Income/ *Recreation/ *Recreational Activities/ Rural Areas / Rural Population/ *Rural Youth/ Socioeconomic Influences/ Youth Clubs

ED011215 RC000563
SOCIAL AND ATTITUDINAL CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANT AND EX-MIGRANT WORKERS--NEW MEXICO, COLORADO, ARIZONA AND TEXAS.
ULIBARRI, HORACIO
New Mexico Univ., Albuquerque. Coll. of Education.
83P.
EDRS Price - MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
Language: ENGLISH
Journal Announcement: DH6667
THE PURPOSE OF THIS RESEARCH REPORT WAS TO COLLECT SOCIOLOGICAL DATA ON THE ATTITUDINAL ORIENTATIONS OF MIGRANT WORKERS. THE SAMPLE CONSISTED OF 65 PERSONS OF SPANISH-AMERICAN HERITAGE. NO ATTEMPT AT RANDOMIZATION WAS MADE IN SELECTING THE SAMPLE. DATA WERE COLLECTED USING AN OPEN-ENDED TYPE INTERVIEW SCHEDULE. THOSE ATTITUDINAL CHARACTERISTICS SPECIFICALLY ISOLATED FOR STUDY WERE FAMILY, HEALTH, ECONOMICS, GOVERNMENT, CHILDREN, RELIGION, AND RECREATION. CONCLUSIONS WERE DRAWN THAT (1) THE SAMPLE SHOWED PRESENT-TIME REWARD EXPECTATIONS IN ALL AREAS, (2) GREAT TIMIDITY AND PASSIVITY WAS SHOWN IN THE AREAS OF EDUCATION, HEALTH, AND ECONOMICS, (3) SATISFACTION WAS SHOWN IN FAMILY LIFE ALTHOUGH THE NUCLEAR FAMILY HAD IN MOST CASES REPLACED THE TRADITIONAL EXTENDED FAMILY, (4) THEY WERE FUTILITARIAN ABOUT THE EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN, (5) THEY SHOWED TENDENCIES OF RESIGNATION TO THEIR ECONOMIC STATUS, AND (6) THE SAMPLE SHOWED DEFINITE ETHNOCENTRIC TENDENCIES. (JM)
Descriptors: Adult Education/ Attitudes/ Braceros/ Children/ Economics/ Ethnic Groups/ Family (Sociological Unit)/ Governmental Structure/ Health/ Institutions/ *Migrant Workers / *Poverty/ Racial Characteristics/ Recreation/ Religion/ Research Problems/ *Social Characteristics/ Spanish Americans/ *Spanish Culture
Identifiers: New Mexico (Albuquerque)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
CLEVELAND NATIONAL FOREST
880 Front Street, Room 6-S-5
San Diego, California 92188

REPLY TO: 2310 Recreation System Planning

June 17, 1980

SUBJECT: Regional Objective A.1.13

TO: District Rangers - Descanso, Palomar and Trabuco

REPLY DUE JULY 10

The Cleveland is committed to the development of a plan to encourage the use of the Forest by handicapped, minority and disadvantaged persons as a FY 80 Objective.

In order to do this, it is important that we understand the existing level of use the Forest is now receiving, and the types of activities in which these groups are participating. Would you therefore respond with the following information.

1. Are any of the above mentioned groups using your District, if so, which ones and in what quantity of use?

2. In what type of activities are these people engaging?

3. What are we currently doing to encourage the use of the Cleveland by minority, handicapped, and disadvantaged groups?

4. What reasons do you see as the negative forces which keep such groups from using the Forest?

5. What measures could we take to increase use by these groups?

6. Any other information you might have on the subject.

Hopefully the above information will give me a basis for determining where we need to go with this plan. Your cooperation in providing this data to Dean McAlister by July 10, 1980 will be appreciated.

THOMAS E. GRIGERY

for RALPH C. CISCO
Forest Supervisor

DMcAlister:mdd

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
2707 Alpine Blvd.
Alpine, CA 92001

REPLY TO: 2310 Recreation System Planning

July 10, 1980

SUBJECT: Regional Objective A.1.13

TO: Dean McAllister, Recreation Officer

1. HANDICAPPED

See attached records of use for Yerba Santa campsite, 1976-79. So far this summer only one group of handicapped people have reserved the campground . Apparently there have been problems with the flush restrooms last summer and still this summer, so this decreases use. Usage is hard to determine since all handicaps are not visible. In the past two seasons VIS has conducted several programs for retarded, blind, emotionally handicapped, and physically disabled groups. Groups tend to be under 20 people, and the average length of stay (overnight) is 1-2 days. Usage of the area by the handicapped seems low, but many with disabilities are mainstreamed into regular, everyday forest activities. We have no way of knowing if they are using the forest unless we come into contact.

MINORITY

The largest visible minority group is the Spanish speaking population, who mainly travel from El Centro - Yuma desert areas to escape the summer heat. A guess is that 10 - 15% of summer day use is from this segment. Use by blacks is low.

DISADVANTAGED

Economical, educational, sociological disadvantaged people - no idea of use by these types.

2. HANDICAPPED

A. Most groups are not more than 20 people. Activities - camping, hiking, attending VIS activities. Largest groups size encountered was 40 people.

B. Camping in family groups.

C. Attend specially requested VIS activities both on and off forest. Also attend regularly scheduled activities.

D. Day use, i.e. picnicking, auto sightseeing.

MINORITY

A. Spanish speaking population predominantly are dayusers. Large, extended family groups (up to 25 people) will come to the Recreation Area for a day-long picnic, mainly on summer weekends.

B. Blacks in family groups are rarely encountered. Most often they are part of predominantly white groups, such as military groups camping or groups of children such as YMCA. Peer groups of 4 - 8 individuals in ethnically mixed groups seem to be more common in the developed campgrounds.

C. DISADVANTAGED

No idea.

3. A. Recreation Line lets people know about barrier-free campsite and how to reserve it.

B. Two brochures are bilingual. Two more are planned. Text on Information Stations will be interpreted in a brochure.

C. New recreation brochure will inform visitors of barrier-free camping opportunities.

D. Wheelchair accessible symbol signs were ordered last Spring to direct and inform visitors of accessible areas. They have not yet been placed in designated locations.

E. Meadows and Garnet Info stations will be barrier-free facilities.

4. A. Lack of information about opportunities.

B. Lack of accessible facilities on the forest.

C. Financial-transportation problems

D. Cultural attitudes and values.

5. A. Convert a percentage of campsites in each campground to barrier-free ones.

B. Convert nearby restrooms to accomodate wheelchairs.

C. Build all new restrooms (even chemical ones) to be barrier-free.

D. Convert some picnic sites to barrier-free ones.

E. Pave path to restrooms at Desert View picnic area so people in wheelchairs and on crutches can get to these accessible bathrooms all year long.

F. Promote what we can offer these groups through magazine articles, community newspapers, etc.

G. Develop an outreach program to reach these groups of users.

H. To increase use in Yerba Santa c-mpsite, it will be placed on the Ticketron reservation system next year. It will receive state-wide exposure by being in the Ticketron reservation brochure.

I. Hold a Handicap Awareness Day for staff on each district. Make them more sensitive to others' needs. Ask handicap groups for their participation in this activity.

J. Have at least several barrier-free trails on each district. Use soil cement for walkways.

K. Ask group leaders or spokesperson of these target populations how we can improve our programs and facilities, signs, etc. to better meet their needs.

L. Encourage public transportation (i.e. Rural Bus line) to include stops within the District (i.e. Laguna Mountain Recreation Area) especially on summer weekends.

Jean

Jean Hawthorne,
Public Information Specialist

Yuba Santa CG Usage

Date	# Tent pads used	Hand. Group	not Hand. Group	Unknown	Group name or usage
May 79	~~0~~				
June 79	~~0~~				
July 79					
7	4		✓		Cabin owners picnic Assoc
14	4		✓		Cabin owners picnic assoc.
Aug 79					
10-13	1			✓	5 people
Sept 79					
1	4	✓			Silvergate Indoor Sports group
15-16	2	15 ✓			United Cerebral Palsy - 15 people
28-29	4			✓	Lee Hall
May 78					
19-21	4	25			City Parks + Rec
June 78					
2-4	4	25			City P + R
10-11	4		✓		Laguna Improv. Assoc
17	4	✓			Blind group - picnic
22-25	4		✓		Yuma YCC
July 78					
1-6	2	✓			New Horizons
10-23	2	20			Mountain View School

Yr to date CG Usage

Date	# Tent pads used	Hand. Group	not Hand. Group	Unknown	Group name or usage
May 78					
4-6	1			✓	
26	4			✓35	
Sept 78					
3-9	2	20			Mountain View School
May 76					
30-31	2			✓	2 sep. parties
June 76					
7-9	4		✓		VIS Training
11-20	1			✓5	
23-24	4			✓	Camp Cuyamaca
25-27	4			✓	Explorer Scouts
29-30	4			✓	Camp Cuyamaca
July 76					
1	4			✓	Camp Cuyamaca
4-6	1			✓	
6-8	4			✓	Camp Cuyamaca
11	4			✓	
13-15	4			✓	Camp Cuyamaca
20-22	4			✓	" "

Yerba Santa CG Usage

Date	# Tent pads used	Hand. Group	not Hand. Group	Unknown	Group name or usage
July 76					
1-9	1			✓	
5-8	1			✓	
11	1			✓	
18	4		✓		Church group
28-29	1			✓	
27-31				✓	
Sept 76					
1-10	1			✓	
4-6	1			✓	
7	1			✓	
26	4			✓	
Oct 76					
8-10	4		✓		Denge Lotfritz
15-17	1			✓	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

TRABUCO R.D.

REPLY TO: 2310 Recreation System Planning July 11, 1980

SUBJECT: Regional Objective A.1.13 (Your memo dated 6/17/80)

TO: Forest Supervisor - Cleveland N.F.
ATTN: Dean McAlister

Our efforts to encourage the use of the Trabuco District by Handicapped, Minority and Disadvantaged persons has been very minimial. We just don't know what are audience is or where it is located, except for our minorities populations.

We need to identify our audience, why we want them to participate in the use of the National Forest, what special facilities, equipment, management, and protection are needed to accommodate the special user groups. I suggest that this action be our first priority in developing our plan(s).

Grover G. Payne

GROVER G. PAYNE
District Ranger

CLEVELAND N. F.
(A) Action (I) Info
__SUPERVISOR
__PIO
__AO
__LANDS
__ENGINEER
__HR & LUB
__REC.
__RES.
__FMO
__AFMO
__FM SPEC
__DISPATCHER
__ARCHITECT
__[illegible]
__HYDROLOGIST
__RANGE
__FIRE SERV
__PERSONNEL
__B & F
__PROG ANAL
__PROC
__RES TECH

JUL 14 1980

DEVELOPED AREA USERS IN THE LAGUNA MOUNTAIN RECREATION AREA

By Jean Hawthorne, Public Information Specialist

September 1980

Data on visitors in developed campgrounds in the Laguna Mountain Recreation Area was compiled from a survey conducted by UC Riverside researchers over Memorial Day weekend, May 25-28, 1980 as part of an extensive study of campers' attitudes towards fire and recreation in the western United States.

The following data was gathered from a relatively small number of forest visitors over a three day period and should not be used as the final word on visitors to developed sites. Additional studies and information are needed to give a more representative picture, but for now, this is a step in the right direction.

Seventy-four parties were interviewed in Laguna Campground and 49 parties in Burnt Rancheria Campground. A party or group is defined in this survey as a collective body of people who travelled together in the same vehicle to the recreation site. Usually the driver of the vehicle was the person interviewed; this prevented getting data from the same group twice.

Eighty-four percent of the parties indicated they were from San Diego County, which is very close to the figure (80.2%) determined for remote area user origins. Several parties of the 16% from outside the county travelled from as far away as Vallejo and Camarillo, California (650 & 500 miles) with the Recreation Area being their main destination point. Other areas from which visitors came were Yuma, Arizona, the Los Angeles area, and two were from out-of state, but San Diego was their main destination. For 83% of those surveyed, the Recreation Area was their main destination.

While there were a variety of reasons for coming to the Recreation Area, camping was the primary reason (54%), and a secondary one was hiking (36%). The remaining 10% mentioned picnicking, horseshoes, bicycling, eating, rest, relaxation, and sportfishing (!) as activities they wished to do while visiting. A majority of overnight stays were in the 1-3 night range. Since this was a long holiday weekend, it probably represents a slightly longer than average length of stay. Several parties were staying in the 5-7 night range, and one party was staying 14 days (a retired couple).

People selected these campgrounds for a variety of reasons, but the three most repeated were past visits to the area, closeness to home, and availability of sites (as compared to Cuyamaca State Park which was full or reserved).

Roughly, 10% of the parties interviewed had never been to this area before; 90% were returnees in various rates of visitation--54% had been here 1-4 times this year, and within the past 5 years had visited from 2-20 times. Ten percent had visited more than ten times this year. Eight percent had been here 1-12 times in the past five years, with this being their first visit this year. One person said he'd visited the area 50 times so far this year!

In general, people using these campgrounds did not consider their stay a vacation. Of the 123 parties, only 20 (16%) said they were on vacation. These vacation stays ranged from 3 days to 14 days. Interestingly, fifteen of these 20 vacationing groups were from San Diego County.

In conversations with visitors throughout the summer, quite a few indicated they were not going 'far away' to other areas for a vacation, but spending time closer to home. This trend, no doubt, is indicative of the recent economic recession and rising fuel costs.

When asked how much was spent on buying new gear for this trip only, Laguna campers spent an average of $29.00, and Burnt Rancheria campers, an amazingly low amount of $6.00 on the average. The amount invested in all camping gear ranged from $0 - 2,000 with 60% of all gear being in the $0 - 200 range which suggests that most people recreate with a minimum of specialized camping equipment.

About half of the parties interviewed camped in either a camper, trailer, motorhome or van with campers and trailers being used most frequently. The other half used tents or simply slept under the stars.

Visitors seem to be fairly social with the majority consisting of groups of 2-4 people. Twenty parties indicated there were more than nine people in their group, and three parties indicated there were 25 people in their group! Considering there is an 8 person limit per site in these two family campgrounds, several assumptions can be made:

1) The respondent did not understand how 'group' was defined in this survey and considered others in nearby sites as part of their group.

2) The respondent did not know there was a limit per site. This would indicate additional signing at the fee stations is needed.

3) Compliance checkers were lax in enforcement of this regulation during this very busy weekend.

Educationwise, 58% of these forest users indicated schooling beyond the high school level. This indicates a need for interpretive programs and forest communications within the developed areas to be presented at a more advanced level than is currently being done. Unfortunately, it is not known what percentage of these campers are attending interpretive programs.

Occupation levels ranged the full gamut from manual labor to very technical and professional skills. 16.5 percent of those surveyed indicated an income between $15,000 - 19,999; 21.5% in the $20,000 - 24,999 bracket, and 18% in the $25,000 - 29,999 level.

More data is to be collected by these same researchers in October 1980. The first questionnaire from which this data was collected was a pre-test; it has since been modified and refined for use throughout the western U.S. The second survey may show some interesting differences between summer visitors and fall visitors which will further add to a better understanding of our visitors to developed recreation sites.

CLEVELAND N.F.		44[illegible].9	13.7	63.7	69.3	22[illegible].9	17.[illegible]	91.4
WHITE		91.6	82.5	97.6	66.4	6[illegible].5	54.1	[illegible].[illegible]
	PCT.	6.7	.5	.6	23.[illegible]		.5	.[illegible]
BLACK/NEGRO		1.4	2.6	.9	21.2		1.3	[illegible].3
	PCT.	.2	.2	.5	1.7	1.7	.2	6.7
AMER. INDIAN		.5	.7	.9	1.6	.4	1.2	.7
	PCT.	29.5	2.8	.4	8.7	6.2	2.3	45.6
SPANISH SUR.		5.8	12.1	.5	8.9	2.0	10.6	4.6
	PCT.	2.8	.3		1.0		.[illegible]	4.4
ORIENTAL		.6	1.4		1.1		1.3	.4
	PCT.	.7	.2		.7	3.0	.3	4.3
OTHER		.1	.7		.7	1.0	1.5	.5
	PCT.	449.5	22.7	65.2	98.3	30[illegible].9	21.5	1[illegible]7.2
TOTAL		69.6	2.3	6.5	9.8	3[illegible].5	2.1	1[illegible].0
	PCT.							

* = VISITOR-DAY IS AN AGGREGATE OF 12 PERSON-HOURS.
. = ENTRY INDICATES VALUE GREATER THAN ZERO BUT LESS THAN .1

for calendar year

1975

Dem - FYI Jan

Minority Students in State Increase

Expected to Predominate 'Within Few Years,' Report Notes

SACRAMENTO (AP)—Minorities made up 40% of the state's 4-million public school students in the fall of 1979, up from 36.5% two years earlier, the state Board of Education was told Wednesday.

Minority students, especially Latinos, are particularly increasing in the lower grades, said the report from the board's Bureau of Intergroup Relations.

For example, minorities made up 30% of the 1979 high school graduates, half of them Latinos, and 47.2% of the kindergarten students, two-thirds of them Latinos.

"Within a few years, it appears, minority students may predominate in California public schools," said the report, based on the latest statistics submitted by schools.

It also said teachers and principals were both about 16% minority in 1979. Twelve years earlier, when minority enrollment was 25%, there were about 9% minority teachers and 4% minority principals.

Since that first survey in the fall of 1967, statewide public school enrollment has declined 8.2%. White students have decreased 26.2%, blacks have increased 9.1%, Latinos have increased by 54.7% and other minority groups have also grown, the report said.

Compared to the tot enrollment, Latinos were 23.4%, blacks 10%, Asians 4.3%, Filipinos 1.4% and American Indians 0.9%.

The study drew no overall conclusions about school segregation but said the number of minority students in "racially isolated" schools did not appear to be decreasing significantly.

It said 61% of minority students and 72% of black students were attending schools that were 50% or more minority. Such schools have nearly doubled since 1967, from 987 to 1,943.

Districts that find they have one or more schools that are segregated, or in danger of becoming segregated, are supposed to advise the state of their desegregation plans, though the state lacks authority to enforce the plans.

So far, 651 districts have told the state they have adopted desegregation plans, and another 110 have reported segregation but said they have no feasible way to desegregate.

BUDGET: State Battle Begins in Earnest

...m Third Page

...which really does not get to the key ...government or establishing spending ...

...Imbrecht (R-Ventura), ...nd Means Com... ...ors."

...sult from the 1978 passage of Proposition 13, which reduced property tax revenues for local governments. Rather than enact long-range reforms, Brown and the Legislature have been replacing much of the lost revenues from the state's huge surplus.

But the surplus will be almost gone at the close of the current fiscal year, requiring the state to balance its books.

...onal Proposals

...a budget is passed in June, la...makers ...posals with whatever ...funds.

Poison Put in Drink Package

SOUTH LAKE TAHOE (AP)—Th... poison that sent three South Lak... Tahoe children to hospitals late la... month apparently was put in ... packaged soft drink consumed ...

Your world. Make the most of it with The Time... and conven... Times ... deli...

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Table 5.2

California/Total State
Income Classes

PERCENT PARTICIPATING, DAYS PER PARTICIPANT AND DAYS PER PERSON IN ALL SUMMER RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN ALL OCCASIONS

1978

Income Class	Percent Participating	(n)	Participation Days Per Participant	(n)	Participation Days Per Capita	(n)
Less than $7,000	70.9%	(203)	22.7	(144)	16.1	(203)
$7,000-$14,999	78.0	(248)	38.5	(193)	30.0	(248)
$15,000-$24,999	88.2	(268)	37.1	(236)	32.8	(268)
$25,000-$34,999	86.7	(153)	39.9	(133)	34.6	(153)
$35,000 and over	86.3%	(91)	53.9	(79)	46.5	(91)

Table-7.1

California/Total State
Ethnic Populations

ESTIMATED POPULTATION 12 YEARS AND OLDER

July 1978

	Estimated Actual (000s)	Percent
Hispanic	3,092.5	16.8%
Non Hispanic White	12,756.5	69.3
Black	1,527.8	8.3
Asian and Other	1,030.8	5.6
Total Population 12 Years and Older	18,407.6	100.0%
(n)		(963)

Table 7.4
California/Total State
Ethnic Population

PERCENT OF POPULATION PARTICIPATING IN SUMMER RECREATION ACTIVITIES IN ALL OCCASIONS

1978

	Percent of Population Participating			
	Hispanic	Non Hispanic White	Black	Asian and Other
Swimming & Beach Related	37.0%	42.2%	34.5%	37.6%
Sports	27.5	19.8	25.4	39.8
Jogging	16.0	10.0	10.4	14.8
Visiting Scenic Areas	38.0	44.3	30.9	33.0
Partying	16.6	20.0	13.9	20.8
Picnicking	29.9	33.5	35.4	29.0
Camping	10.8	24.4	21.9	18.7
Bicycling	5.5	9.1	11.3	3.6
Fishing	15.6	17.9	34.2	22.6
Boating	9.3	20.4	16.9	4.5
Nature Appreciation	17.5	18.5	5.3	12.3
Hiking & Backpacking	12.0	18.7	8.2	18.6
Games	7.9	9.7	10.1	1.8
Crafts & Hobbies	0.6	7.1	0	8.4
Attending Sports	7.1	9.5	2.3	3.5
Off Road Vehicles	2.5	6.1	1.4	0.6
Horseback Riding	2.8	4.7	1.4	0
Hunting & Target Shooting	2.3	3.4	0.8	0.5
Rock Climbing	4.3	6.9	0.8	2.8
ALL ACTIVITIES	90.2%	79.5%	84.9%	74.8%
(n)	(162)	(667)	(80)	(54)

Table 7.7

California/Total State
Ethnic Populations

TOTAL PARTICIPATION DAYS BY TYPE OF RECREATION OCCASION

Summer 1978

	Actual (millions)				Percent				
Ethnic Populations	Overnight	One Day	Near Home	All	Overnight	One Day	Near Home	All	(n)
Hispanic	23.5	15.8	32.2	71.5	32.9%	22.1%	45.1%	100.0%	(162)
Non Hispanic White	146.5	35.1	37.8	419.3	34.9	8.4	56.7	100.0	(667)
Black	10.2	4.1	15.6	29.9	34.1	13.7	52.2	100.0	(80)
Asian and Other	7.4	1.6	25.4	34.3	21.5	4.8	73.7	100.0	(54)
TOTAL	187.5	56.6	310.8	554.9	33.8%	10.2%	56.0%	100.0%	(963)

Note: Figures may not add due to rounding.